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TERMS.

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POETRY.

STARTING WORDS.

Me promise that was spoken
as ne'er been broken,
so fondly cherish'd
that vow,
ve hopes have perish'd,
no promise now!
if thou wert yet pure-hearted,
from stain as when we parted,
though by all beside forsaken,
I had been thine own;
well thou know'st my trust was shaken,
By thy hand alone.
if thou if no vain repining
For the love I am resigning,
or the cherish'd ties I'm breaking,
E'er will wring my heart?
that heart e'en now is aching,
I may not impart.
what'er is hanging o'er me,
my path is plain before me,
firm resolve my course is aiding—
Nay, no vows renew,
thou shalt hear no weak upbraiding,
Now adieu, adieu! SUSAN WILSON.

ligence of this event at Udine, and tried the same remedy upon a patient that was brought to the hospital, administered him a pound of vinegar in the morning, another at noon, and a third at sunset; and the man was speedily and perfectly cured."

OLD HICKORY.

The intelligent correspondent of the New World—whose letters from Florence (Italy) grace the columns of that excellent publication—after speaking of the veneration in which Franklin is held throughout France and Italy, further observes:—

"The only portrait of any foreigner which I have noticed in the print-shops of Florence is Franklin's."

"I cannot deny myself the pleasure, here of mentioning the enthusiastic terms of admiration with which the intelligent Italians speak of Jackson.—They discover much in his character resembling that of the purest patriots of their own country; much, in short, of the true 'old Roman's' greatness—wonderful decision and energy of character—qualities which are never unaccompanied by other great powers of mind. For sufficiently apparent reasons; the present generation in America, will not render to this great man that universality of praise which is his due; but—

"Another age shall estimate his worth,
And glory in his name, the future shall be joy."

Advantage of Railways to increase population and business.—The beneficial effects of railroads on the continent of Europe, in quickening this movement of society enlarging intercourse, and extending the circle of internal traffic, are strikingly indicated by the following extract from a letter from Lepsic, published in a late London paper:—"Our town presents striking proof of the advance in public prosperity caused by the introduction of railroads. Since the completion of those between our town and Dresden, Berlin, and Altenburg, the population which was before only 43,000, has increased to 55,000 or a quarter more.—The business of the fairs here, which five years ago amounted to 40 millions of thalers (144 millions of francs a year,) at present has reached the sum of 76 millions of thalers (252 millions of francs) per annum.

Emigration to the United States.—An official statement from the department of States shows that the whole number of passengers who arrived in the United States from foreign countries during the year 1842, amounted to 110,984. This is a larger number than was supposed, and shows an annual average emigration of 100,000 persons! *Cin. Chronicle.*

CUTTING THE NEW WORLD IN TWO.—This process seems to be begun. The canal company chartered by the government of New Grenada, have commenced excavating their big ditch through the Isthmus of Panama, and in a few years our whale ship instead of rounding Cape Horn, will pass from ocean to ocean, through the mountains which Pizaro and his followers found some difficulty in climbing over.

The entire length of the canal will be forty nine miles, of which, twelve and half miles only will be excavated, the rivers Chagres and Grande, supplying the necessary navigation for the remainder of the distance.

The Banking Business in New Hampshire has received its quietus by the late proceedings of the Legislature of that State. The Dover Inquirer says that the Farmers' Bank, at Auherst, has wound up its business, dismissed its cashier, sold its banking house, and collected most of its debts. It has been compelled to wind up by the refusal of the Legislature to re-charter it without restrictions.—*N. Y. Sun.*

Another great Rise.—We learn by the last Caddo Gazette, that information had been received from above Shreveport, of a greater rise in Red River than the last destructive one.—Long Prairie was said to be under water, and portions of Caddo Prairie in the same situation. The latter place was being abandoned by many, of the overseers. Subsequent statements induce the hope that the above is a misrepresentation. The Gazette says: We will contemplate the fair side of the picture at all events." The river was rising at Shreveport on the 18th with great rapidity.

SOVEREIGNS OF THE WORLD.

The following most graphic remarks descriptive of the most noble sovereigns of the world, are extracted from the

AUSTRIA.

Ferdinand, born in 1793. In Austria, the government is wholly constructed on the principle of a nursery; the people are children who think of nothing but their breakfast, dinner and supper—and finished with dolls and dancers, are as happy as the day is long; but they never grow. When refractory they are whipped or put into the black hole. When good humored they are permitted to run about the fields, provided they never run out of sight of the head nurse, and can be brought back by the check of an apron string. While they live, they merely walk in go-carts—when they die they are merely wrapped up and put to bed.

PRUSSIA.

William the Fourth, born in 1795.—Since the beginning of the year, successors to his father, Frederick William the third. His character is yet to be known. He is a supposed lover of war, as all princes are for want of something else to do: and certainly no lover of the French, from his recollections of the most polished and blundering of all nations; but a worshiper of Russia, on the same principle that makes an African bow down.

SWEDES AND NORWAY.

Charles John the fourteenth, born 1797; formerly Bernadotte, a singular instance of fortune seconded by conduct. A Frenchman entering the service as a common mariner and then rising above the man that placed him there, keeping the throne when Napoleon lost it. He now lives the sole survivor of Napoleon's monarchs; a bold, vigorous and honest man, a brave soldier, a successful general, and in a country of strangers a secure king.

RUSSIA.

Nicholas the first, born in 1796. A strong, active and ambitious despot.—Being by excluding his brother Constantine from the throne, and is supposed to have the largest oesophagus of any sovereign in existence. He has already swallowed Poland, has made an enormous bite out of Persia, holds Tartary in his left hand ready for a luncheon; and Turkey lies dressed before him ready for dinner—what he is to sup on, or where, who can tell. But he is vigorous, vigilant, subtle, and therefore, the better to be baffled by Lord Palmerston.

TURKEY.

Abdul Meshee, the unfortunate son of Mahmoud the unlucky, born in 1823. He has come to the throne as a man might come to his dinner, with a party of wild beast round his table. It is not likely that he can much enjoy his meal. All the sovereigns of Europe are open mouthed against him, and he is spared from hour to hour only by the show of their tusks at each other. But the first bite is the signal for universal battle—and which gorges Turkey—must finish their meal.

CHINA.

Teon Kwang. China is the great tea warehouse of mankind. A quarrel having been raised by some of its dealers, warehouse-men shot up shop. Foolish as this was, the dealers stood on the point and determined to starve—more foolish still. But this was not enough.—The warehouse-man turned all his capital into powder and shot, and building up his shop windows, mounted them with guns. The dealers, already half ruined, resolved to go the whole length—turned the tea money into cannon balls and Congreve rockets, and determined to burn down the warehouse men shop and all, to force him to trade with them again—most foolish of the whole! The affair is going on still, and the dealers says that when they shall have destroyed some thousand of Chinese lives, and wasted some millions of British money they will only be more amicable on both sides and will have the privilege of buying more tea and selling more poison than ever.

THE PLANET WHICH AFFLICTS VENUS.

The Astrologer's Horoscope by Hague for April, contains the following important information to females regarding the month of April:—"This month will be fraught with elopements and love-quarrels. The planet which afflicts Venus governs men with bushy beards—some black and some sandy. Marriage should be avoided by all females born during the first part of June September December and March." There, ladies we don't charge anything for copying this account of the planets.

HOLLAND.

William the First, born in 1785. The first king of the Netherlands—a kingdom cut from France by the scissors of the Congress of Vienna; and cut in two by the hatchet of the mob of Brussels; a prince, hard headed, hard worked, and hardly used. To solace the cares of sovereignty in the foggiest land in the world, he fell in love. But the prince dreaded the expense of a royal marriage, the Princess of Orange dreaded a step mother and the old woman of the court a rival. What king could prevail against this union of forces William the First, with a broken heart and helpless sceptre, had the sole alternative of marrying or resigning. A Mark Anthony of 70, he has resigned.

BELGIUM.

Leopold the First, born 1790. The luckiest of the lucky families of Europe. An Austrian captain of cavalry, who superseded the Prince of Orange in the alliance of the Princess Charlotte of England; enjoyed a pension of fifty thousand pounds a year for twenty years, of which he has saved every shilling; next superseded the Prince of Orange in the possession of Belgium, and is now a king, on the simple credit of having a good leg, doing nothing and being a Coburg.

Supreme Court.—Important Decision.—The Supreme Court delivered two decisions yesterday which will have an important bearing in several cases of bankruptcy now before the United States District Court. One of these cases, decided yesterday, was Roasenda Zebirski, f. m. c. It involved a sum about \$7000. The plaintiff had a mortgage on certain property of the defendant, for this amount, for which he had him in the First Judicial District Court. The defendant, in the meantime, had his petition of bankruptcy in the United States District Court, placing the mortgaged property on his schedule assets. On a hearing of the petition, Judge McCaleb enjoined proceedings in the State Court, and ordered that the recorder of Mortgages erase the mortgage, and that the mortgaged property, common with all the other effects of the defendant, be placed in the hands of the bankrupt's assignee, for the general benefit of his creditors, the mortgagee however, having a privileged claim on the proceeds. The Recorder refused to erase the mortgage, when a writ was taken to compel him. It was argued before Judge Buchana, and by the Court made absolute. It was next taken before the Supreme Court. Judge Garland read the decision of the court yesterday. It sustains the judgment of Judge Buchana, and orders that the mortgage be erased in the manner directed by Judge McCaleb, the United States District Court. Judge Murphy and Simon agreed with the opinion, of Judge Garland. Judge Martin offered no opinion, as he said he was peculiarly interested in the question; and Judge Bullard read his opinion, in which he dissented from the judgment of the majority of the court. The decision seemed to excite much interest among the lawyers, as it has a direct bearing on a large amount of mortgaged property, the mortgagors of which are now suing for a certificate of bankruptcy.—*Pic.*

HYDROPHOBIA.—The following is said to be an extract of a letter from an Italian gentleman at Venice to a friend. It appears plausible; but as to the fact, that so simple a remedy should prove so effective, we cannot say. When a disease exists for which no cure is known, it is well enough to notice such remedies as may from time to time be suggested. Hydrophobia is such a dreadful disorder, and has hitherto so baffled all medical skill, no harm could be done, in a case should unfortunately occur, in trying the remedy mentioned below:—"If you were here," says the letter, "you would be much pleased with a discovery made at Udine, the capital of Friuli a small province. A poor man suffering under the frightful tortures of hydrophobia was cured by some draught of vinegar given him by mistake intended for another portion. A physician of Padua, called Count Le ouise, got intel-